

her bill and define the terms and conditions on which Germany shall be put in a position to pay the fullest reasonable amount of money for the damages she inflicted on France.

Officials of this Government make it clear that their ambition to bring about the stabilization of world conditions is not dictated by any special regard for Germany other than the humanitarian aspects consequent on the demoralization of her productive resources which clearly point to extreme privation and perhaps revolution unless some relief is forthcoming. Every move contemplated by this country will be debated with France in the light of the fact that it is not to be put into operation any plan for the rehabilitation of Germany.

Appreciation of Obstacles.

The possibility of discouraging obstacles in the way of the consummation of the ambition of this Government is fully appreciated. Germany is expected to exaggerate her inability to meet terms that France may propose and fight for as long and as favorably a moratorium as she can exact. It is naturally expected that Germany will persist in her refusal to supply either the amount or form under which she will pledge herself to make definite payments. She has done that right along, presumably on the theory that France would insist upon amounts and conditions more in accord with her original demands.

For this reason there is little question in the minds of American officials that the really important thing at present is to convince France that (1) her present mortgage on Germany can probably never be paid; (2) if a reasonable reduction is made, compatible with the resources of Germany, she can and will be made to pay; and (3) such a reduction would be a step toward the German under hard and fast conditions which would not permit of evasion, but should enable her to pay her bill to France.

American officials privately admit they do not know just what the French decision on the proposals made by this country will be. They appear to feel, however, that France will be precisely the kind of motive which has inspired the United States Government to intervene directly for the first time in the reparations dispute. They are attempting to make it clear to France that the United States has no selfish interest in the amount of reparations involved or the terms under which it shall be paid. They are merely interested in the ambition to bring about and assist in the economic rehabilitation of the whole world.

Effect Is Gratifying.

The effect of American activities to encourage a settlement of reparations dispute is most gratifying to officials of this Government. Tense and acute as are the fundamental and friendly relations between the United States and France, American officials believe that with patience, tolerance and appreciation of the just claims of France and the economic distress of Germany, the machinery which they have set in motion will produce the desired results.

They are certain they have convinced all distressed countries of Europe that this country is ready to exert the full force of its economic and material influences to put an end to the political turmoil and economic suffering which to date has prevented an adjustment of irritating differences.

American officials do not hesitate privately to express their opinion that if France can be brought favorably to interpret the purpose of this Government the entire world will be helped by the more prosperous and peaceful conditions they are confident will prevail. The menace of revolutions in Germany, Austria and other European countries, as well as of radicalism at home, American officials believe, will be removed.

Executive officials of the Government deplore the tendency of the people, both at home and abroad, to exaggerate the aims and purposes of American ambitions. They admit, however, that some of the conclusions, while premature and far ahead of the pending negotiations, are wholly natural. They attribute this tendency to magnify the guarded official statements regarding the negotiations to the universal hope that this country will provide the basis for the settlement of the most disturbing of world problems.

American Banking Support.

Regarding the plans for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and salvation of France, in the promotion of which American bankers are taking a leading part, officials of this Government maintain complete silence. They do not entertain the slightest doubt that if they succeed in squeezing the political irritations out of the situation the money to feed Germany and supply her with facilities for liquidating her obligations to France will be forthcoming.

As far as the conditions of the loan itself are concerned they have the fullest confidence that the bankers who will arrange it will protect not only themselves but France as well. It is their opinion that when the time comes for Germany to sign on the dotted line she will not find in the mortgage which she will be asked to sign a single loophole for escape from her just obligation to France, which will be given preference above other creditors.

The Washington Government does not expect a consummation of its hopes without a great deal of palaver. It is, in fact, prepared to meet all embarrassing obstacles that may result from the efforts of the Prussian Government in France to find a bridge over the reparations chasm. It is not probable that there will be any announcement regarding the negotiations now pending for at least two weeks. Meantime Ambassador Hurvey will have brought to Washington information having an important bearing on the negotiations, of which the President and Secretary Hughes desire to avail themselves.

It augurs well in the opinion of executive officials that members of Congress have not intervened to stipulate conditions for the settlement of the reparations dispute. Leaders of the two houses appear to be satisfied that the Administration will not depart from its policy of resisting involvement in European political disputes, refusing to discuss war debts to this country, or countenancing attempts to involve the United States in League of Nations activities.

The Congressional reflection of the present international activities of the Administration was in the form of a

(resolution introduced by Senator King (Utah) to-day urging the President to call another armament conference. The resolution follows:

"Be it resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to invite the Governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations to send representatives to a conference to be held in the city of Washington which shall be charged with the duty of formulating and entering into a general international agreement by which armament for war either upon land or sea shall be effectually reduced and limited in the interest of the peace of the nations and the relief of all nations from the burdens of inordinate and unnecessary expenditures for the provision of armaments and the preparation of war."

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. It probably will stay there or be reported adversely, as Congressional leaders believe the Administration should not be hampered in its present efforts to solve the chief problem confronting the world.

REPORT OF AMERICAN AID PLEASES ITALY

Believes Harding Has Taken Step to Solve Crisis.

ROME, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—Reports from Washington of probable American intervention to solve financial and economic problems of Europe have been received with great interest and satisfaction by officials and the public.

The hope that the reports are true is based on the conviction that the European deadlock is unbearable unless American lends her influence for the restoration of the war-battered nations. "America alone can save the Allies and Germany from economic ruin, as has been often repeated," says the *Giornale d'Italia*, adding:

"President Harding seems to have entered this order of ideas, taking the first step toward solution of the great crisis. It goes on to say that intervention by the United States would eliminate the differences between England and France, which would no longer have a pretext for occupying German territory, which both Rome and London feel would seriously endanger peace."

BELGIUM WELCOMES INTEREST OF AMERICA

Glad U. S. Will Act, but Holds Loan Will Delay Settlement.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—The reported plan for American intervention in the reparations problem became known to Belgian governmental circles through press dispatches. It was commented upon favorably as indicating that the United States had become interested in a solution of the imbroglio. Such a plan, it was declared, was sure to receive favorable welcome if officially presented here.

Officials here believe the plan as outlined means simply a loan to Germany and postponement of a definite solution, but they would welcome any step which would bring the United States to the point of discussing the matter officially instead of only sending "observers" to conferences.

2,200 ARMY OFFICERS DROPPED OR REDUCED

Action Taken Under Program Directed by Congress.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Dec. 16. (Herald Staff Writer.)

Approximately 2,200 officers of the army, or one-tenth of the entire officer personnel, either have been discharged from the service or reduced in rank under the program directed recently by Congress.

Secretary Weeks announced the completion of the reduction program to-day, saying that approximately 1,300 officers had been sent out and 1,000 reduced in rank. The reductions in each case amounted to one grade, affecting officers below the rank of Colonel. In other words, where there was a reduction in the rank of a Captain, it was to a First Lieutenant.

Those officers separated from the service received a full year's pay, provided they had been in the service not less than ten years. Those in the service for more than ten years went on the retired list, each to receive the usual retired officer's pay.

ENGINEERS WILL DINE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Mine Men Plan Welcome for Prince Gaetani.

The Federated American Engineering Societies in Washington will give a dinner on January 12 in honor of Prince Gaetani, new Italian Ambassador to the United States. It was announced yesterday by L. W. Wallace, executive vice president of the societies, that the dinner will be given by the Engineers from all parts of the country will be present.

Mining engineers are expected to be especially active in welcoming Prince Gaetani, who after his graduation from the School of Mines of Columbia University in 1903 went West and made his mark in ore dressing.

GILLMORE SUCCEEDS BORDEN

Elected Commander of Jersey Brigade After Long Session.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. TRENTON, Dec. 16.—Following a deadlock from nine o'clock last night till three o'clock this afternoon, Col. Quincy A. Gillmore of Atlantic City was elected commander of the Fifty-seventh Infantry Brigade by the field officers of the 118th and 114th Infantry. He will succeed Gen. Howard S. Borden, who resigned nearly a year ago after trouble in the brigade.

Col. Gillmore commanded the 112th Heavy Field Artillery, Twenty-ninth Division, in the war.

Editorial of The New York Herald Read Into Congressional Record

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 16. (Herald Staff Writer.)

Senator Calder (N. Y.) joined in a spirited debate in the Senate to-day, inspired by the announcement that a woolen mill in Massachusetts had declared a stock dividend of 3.333 per cent, long enough to have inserted in the *Record* the lending editorial in *The New York Herald* on the subject.

He said that while he had no desire to come to the defense of corporations which make immense profits, it was easily possible that a company could distribute large amounts of stock dividends to its members without transgressing any moral or legal obligation.

The leading editorial in *The New York Herald* to-day explains how that would be possible, in a clear and lucid

GARVIN SEES START TO NEW WORLD

Hails American Loan Plan as Decisive of Europe's Economic Future.

SETS FIVE CONDITIONS

Moratorium; Fixed Sum; Supervision; British Cancellation; U. S. Sharing.

'BUSINESS OR BAYONETS' London 'Sunday Times' Cites Reasons Why the Former Will Prevail.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 16. (Herald Staff Writer.)

"When fate trembles perilously in the balance it is absolutely in the power of America to turn the scales. It would be a real beginning of the world's redemption, after four years of making chaos and calling it peace," James Garvin will say in to-morrow's *Observer*, thus summing up British opinion of the news of President Harding's determination to extend a helping hand to Europe.

No word has been officially received here of America's intention or the details of the loan proposal, and official comment remains most guarded. The *Weekly Dispatch* uses the headline, "1375,000,000 Secret," and asserts that Ambassador Harvey himself knows not a word of the Washington plans.

The *Sunday Times*, in a leader, headed, "Business or Bayonets," cites three good signs that it will be the former. The first sign is the milder tone of France; second, American intervention, and, third, the actual German offer made for settlement. It should be emphasized, however, that there is a tendency in some quarters to believe that American intervention will mean halting the pendulum in Europe. The diplomatic correspondent of the *Observer*, for instance, revives the old theory that Great Britain borrowed from America really in behalf of the other allies, and places the cancellation or holding down of inter-allied debts, including that due America, before settlement of the reparations multimillion.

Garvin hails American intervention, taking Mr. Harvey, crammed with European information, and Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, both present at the London conference, as evidence of the new spirit. He adds that the world's fate may be decided between Paris and Washington during the first few days of January. It lays down five conditions, however, without which American intervention, no matter how generous, would be futile.

"We have never had the least belief that under anything like the present conditions a loan of magnitude could be raised either in the American or any other country," he says. "It was an utter delusion in obstinately imagining the contrary. What investor in the world would advance money upon nothing but the credit of a bankrupt nation? Chaos itself must be brought to some shape of order."

Five Conditions Proposed.

Mr. Garvin's five conditions are: First—A conditional moratorium, not longer than two years.

Second—Germany will have to agree to pay ultimately the irreducible total of 2,000,000,000, which, heavy as this is, would make Germany's burden lighter than Britain's, charged as Britain is with the debt to America. A reduction of indemnity would have to be secured by a portion of her war debts to Germany customers.

Third—In return for final settlement—though on no other terms—England would set an example by cancelling as large a portion of her war debts as is consistent with the pressure created by paying America.

Fourth—Efficient supervision of government finances by an international body till Germany begins to pay. France, meanwhile, not to be asked to relax her grip on the Rhine, but forced to promise not to tighten it.

Fifth—America's share going first to Germany, but really to France.

Would Improve Trade.

Summing up Garvin says of the proposed loan, "It would notably improve conditions of our own financial and trade. It would interest neutral as well as allied Governments to support and guarantee it in various proportions. It would bring the whole of the world to the United States to participate, but the vital condition, we repeat, would have to be that of final settlement—based upon scaling down the Allies' demands upon Germany to an irreducible minimum of 2,000,000,000, while France would bind herself not to extend the area of occupation, or change her status in the Rhineland in any way, without the consent of the Allies and America."

"I believe that on those terms America would act, that her action would be invaluable to the world, that it would bring even more credit to Harding's Administration than accrued from the Washington conference, and that in such a cause the moral gain to the Republic would not be bridged, even by their Democratic opponents."

JUSTICE PITNEY RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Associate Justice Pitney of the Supreme Court to-day sent his resignation to President Harding to take effect January 1.

He explained, "and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the *Record*."

No objection was made to the request. Democratic Senators took the position that the distribution of such a stock dividend justified their contention that the recently enacted tariff bill would make a favored few rich at the expense of the masses.

Senator Smoot (Utah), questioned the facts and figures quoted relative to the profits of the woolen mill. He said it seemed improbable that a woolen mill ever was started on \$15,000 capital, "since that sum would hardly buy two looms, to say nothing of the needed raw material and other requirements. It would be worth while to write to the members of the firm and get the true facts."

PREMIER HUGHES REELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Premier Hughes was re-elected to Parliament to-day in the Federal elections and his majority is placed at 5,000 in a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne.

The dispatch gives the "Katholik" approximately 36 seats, Labor 25, the Country Party 12 and the Independent Nationalists 2, but says that the outstanding results from doubtful constituencies may alter the position.

MUSCOLINI Offers Seat in Senate to a Bishop

ROME, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—Premier Mussolini has included among new Senators Mr. Endri, Bishop of Trent, who, if the Pope consents, will be the first Catholic prelate to sit in the Italian Senate since the Vatican's fall from temporal power in 1870. Another new Senator is Gen. Debono, Director-General of Police.

The post of Governor of Tripoli has been offered to Dr. Italo Balbo, one of the three chief commanders of the Fascista militia.

CREW DYING OF THIRST, LIQUOR SHIP GIVES UP

Much Alcohol, No Water, It Calls Coast Guard.

SANDWICH, Mass., Dec. 16.—The schooner *Salvatore*, with 2,000 cases of alcohol aboard, flying the French flag upside down as a signal of distress, and the Boston schooner *Star*, well stocked with supplies, were caught together at this port to-day by the Coast Guard crew commanded by Capt. Chris Sullivan.

The *Salvatore*, ostensibly bound from Antwerp to Santiago, Cuba, was not under armed guard, but a probable rum-runner. The *Star* was similarly guarded as a probable supply ship for vessels in the contraband liquor trade.

TURK REJECTS CHILD PLEA FOR PATRIARCH

American Envoy Protests Order Against Greek Church.

CITES PROTESTS HERE

Ismet Replies Institution Will Not Be Tolerated and Files Charges.

DEADLOCK ON MOSUL OIL

Britain Refuses to Yield Whole Area, but May Narrow Boundaries.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAUSANNE, Dec. 16.—In the face of a protest by the American delegation against the "intolerable injustice" of abolishing the Greek Patriarchate in Constantinople, one of the most ancient religious institutions in the world and the virtual head of millions of Greek Christians, the Turks again declared to-day that the Patriarchate "must cease to function in Constantinople."

Telegrams which have been pouring in from America in the last few days since the Turks originally made this demand were partly responsible for the feeling which has been aroused in the United States over the matter. The Turks insisted that the removal of the Patriarchate must be the price of their signing any general agreement covering matters like the exchange of prisoners and populations. They say that the proper place for the Patriarchate is in Athens and not Constantinople.

They are advancing three arguments for ousting the venerable institution. One is the under Turkey's new status as a democratic country such institutions can no longer have relations with the Government, which intends to act in such matters exactly like the Government in Washington.

The second is that with 200,000 Greeks allowed to remain in Constantinople, to have the head of the Greek Church there becomes an absurdity. In the third place they charge the Patriarchate aided Greece against Turkey and the institution is a menace to their security.

TURKEY FOR CHRISTMAS LIKELY TO BE ABUNDANT

Packer's Agent Foresees Plentiful Supply.

There will be plenty of turkeys of excellent quality for Christmas and persons who want turkey for their Christmas dinner will be safe in waiting until just before Christmas to buy, said W. T. S. White, manager of the produce department of Morris & Co., packers, yesterday.

The farmer apparently has been very slow in marketing his turkeys for Christmas, trying to get a price about as high as he received Thanksgiving. Of course these farmers will market their turkeys before the Christmas trade, but we feel that the bulk of the shipments will arrive late and that the late turkeys will be better and cheaper than the early arrivals.

BIG SHIP BOOKS MANY FOR BERMUDA VOYAGE

Royal Mail Liner Araguaia on Her Way Here.

On her way here from Southampton and due in port in a day or two, the Royal Mail liner *Araguaia*, with which the line's service between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda, will be resumed. The first sailing from here will be Thursday, December 21, and will carry a list of travelers who will spend the holidays in the sunny islands has been booked. Sailings every Saturday thereafter will be maintained.

The *Araguaia* is of 17,000 displacement tons, the largest ship in the Bermuda route. She has been plying in the Royal Mail's South American service from Britain and Continental ports all summer and has undergone reconditioning to fit her for the winter's run.

VEILED AMERICAN WINS 700,000 FRANCS IN NICE

Mysterious Woman Conceals Identity; Rebuffs Talkers.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 16. (Herald Staff Writer.)

The gamblers of Nice are excited over the phenomenal success of a mysterious American woman who, though just learning the fundamentals of baccarat, has won 700,000 francs in the Municipal Casino within the last fortnight. While playing, the woman refuses to reveal her identity. She speaks no French.

Several Americans have tried to engage her in conversation, only to be politely rebuffed.

GERMANY GIVES BOND FOR 52,087,564 MARKS

Commission Receives Gold Certificate for December 15.

PARIS, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—The Allied Reparations Commission received to-day a German treasury bond to the amount of 52,087,564 gold marks, settlement of the last monthly payment, due December 15, according to the schedule agreed upon last August for meeting Belgium's reparations claim. These payments are to be made for 40,000,000 gold marks each, due the fifteenth of each month since August. The discrepancy between the latter sum and the amount received to-day was represented by credits given Germany for certain deliveries in kind.

CHINESE TROOPS KILL AMERICAN RESIDENT

Minister Asks Peking to Punish Charles Colman's Slaying

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—American Minister Schurman at Peking advised the State Department to-day of the death of Charles Colman from wounds inflicted by Chinese troops. The Minister has demanded of the Government the punishment of the soldiers who shot Colman, an American resident of Peking.

Previous reports said Colman was riding in an automobile with the American Consul at Kalgan when he was shot.

MOSCOW SENDS MONEY TO GERMAN STRIKERS

3,500,000 Marks Is in 'Token of Our Solidarity.'

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Germany, Dec. 16.—The striking chemical workers here, on the eve of the fourth week of their walkout, have received a telegram from Moscow announcing that the Communists are sending 3,500,000 marks "in token of our solidarity."

THE Day Bed has won its place in every well furnished home.

"Hall" Day Beds, in both metal and wood construction, are made to suit any style of decoration.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

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SENATORS HOLD UP MOVE TO BAR LODGE

Request for Inquiry Into His Re-election Only Read and Filed.

WALSH REFUSES TO AID

Leaders Say Next Congress Is One to Consider Two Protests.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 16. (Herald Staff Writer.)

No action will be taken at this session of Congress on the request for a Senatorial inquiry into the reelection of Senator Lodge (Mass.), filed with Vice-President Coolidge by Conrad W. Crocker, a Boston attorney.

Mr. Crocker, as counsel for John A. Nichols, the Prohibition candidate for Senator against Mr. Lodge, and as chairman of the Liberal Republican League, challenged the validity of the reelection of Mr. Lodge. He contended that thousands of protest votes were counted for Mr. Lodge.

Soon after the Senate convened, Vice-President Coolidge placed the protests before the Senate. He said: "The chair lays before the Senate two communications relative to the seat of the senator from Massachusetts in the next session."

Only the titles of the protests were read, and the Vice-President then ordered them placed on file. During the procedure Mr. Crocker was sitting in one of the galleries. Senator Lodge showed little concern over the protests.

Senate leaders say no effort will be made to take up the protests at this session. They contend that each Congress is the judge of the eligibility of its members, and this Congress has no right to pass on the eligibility of members elected to the next.

Democratic Senators showed little interest in the charges. There are indications that the protests will remain on file indefinitely. Mr. Crocker tried unsuccessfully to get Senator Walsh (Mass.) to lead the fight to prevent Mr. Lodge from taking his seat in the next Congress. Mr. Walsh said he was not impressed by the protests, but added: "If you can show how Mr. Lodge's election was invalid I will support you in your position."

Senator Borah denied a report that he was interested in the Lodge protests, and that Mr. Crocker came here at his invitation. "I know Mr. Crocker," said Senator Borah. "I see he is quoted as saying he came here at my invitation. Nothing could be further from the truth. I believe he was incorrectly quoted."

Mr. Crocker was disappointed because the protests were not referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He said there were ample precedents, to justify his investigation of the election of his charges. He says the fight against Mr. Lodge has just begun and he will present so many facts and figures to bear out his protests that Congress will be forced to take action. He left for Boston this afternoon.

NAVY FOOTBALL 'ORGY' TEMPEST BLOWS OVER

Hereafter Somebody Will Superstize Dancing Middles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The incident at the midshipman's ball at Philadelphia after the Army-Navy game, which prompted Secretary Denby to order an official investigation, apparently was closed by the Navy Department to-day with publication of the findings of the investigation board and the department's conclusions, holding that, while in the light of previous experience the measure adopted to prevent disorderly conduct should have been sufficient, "it is to be regretted if the steps taken did not meet the required end."

The department found that in accordance with custom no officer of the Naval Academy had been specifically detailed to supervise the conduct of the ball. In an endorsement attached to the findings the Bureau of Navigation recommended that in future "responsible Naval Academy officers" be assigned to such duty.

662,000,000 MARKS DEBT. BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Germany's floating debt increased the first ten days of December 122,000,000 marks to a total of 662,000,000 marks.

ACCLIMATED, STRONG, HEALTHY HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES

Choppers and Rollers, Imported and Domestic Cages.

Large Boston Ferns, 2 ft. high, \$1.50. Beautiful Solanum, 1 ft. high, \$1.50. Fern Dishes with Palm, 1 ft. high, \$1.50. Auricularia, Palms, Aspidistras, etc.

DOG DEPT.

Puppies, Alredales, German Police, Collies, Fox Terriers, etc. at Popular Prices.

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DECORATIVE STOCK

Xmas Trees, Japanese Roping, Pine and Fir, with Wreaths, Pine, Holly, etc.

POULTRY DEPT.

White Leghorn Hens, \$1.50. White Leghorn Pullets, \$1.50. Rhode Island Red, \$1.50. Buff Orpington, \$1.50. For free illustrated Poultry Supplies Catalogue.

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Handkerchiefs, \$6.00 dozen to \$85.00. Guest Towels, Hand Embroidered or Lace Edged, \$3.00 to \$22.00 each. Luncheon Sets, \$20.00 to \$650.00 the set. Bathroom Sets, complete, \$11.00 a set. Tea Napkins, \$18.00 dozen to \$85.00. Breakfast Set of Colored Damask, \$19.00 to \$32.00 a set. Kitchenette Sets, \$12